

SCHOOL  
OF  
NATIONALITY  
AND  
CITIZENSHIP  
TUTTLE  
VOL. I





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# **The Great World Conflict**

and

## **Its Lessons**

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### **SCHOOL of NATIONALITY and CITIZENSHIP**

(Real Preparedness)

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By **Charles Richard Tuttle,**  
Author and Teacher.

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Volume One:  
**INTRODUCTORY.**

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Address—

Chas. R. Tuttle,  
SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP,  
20 East Jackson Boulevard,  
Suite 1302.  
Chicago, Ill.

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## *Foreword—The Plan.*

**T**HIS small volume is introductory to the movement now under way, in a work of founding a nation-wide system of leagues, on educational lines, for the study of the Great World Conflict, and its Lessons, and the New Order of Industrial Economy, which is incoming in the forms of a new world peace and prosperity. We call the educational phases of the enterprise the School of Nationality and Citizenship, or Real Preparedness.

The movement seeks to awaken the great middle element of the citizenry of the United States to a mutual enterprise of civil preparedness, with a view to raising the average standard of citizenship in this country, so as to make ample preparation for meeting the new conditions and requirements which the

## FOREWORD—THE PLAN

war and its consequent industrial and economic unrest are bringing to our doors, to challenge the capacities of the people for efficient general service.

This situation does not appear to be very thoroughly understood by the people, except, possibly, by a few, who have given existing and rising new conditions close attention and study. Indeed, many may question the strong statements of this first installment of our effort, and because this probably is true, the writer naturally seeks to support his interpretations of the phases of our time, by the following quotations from a very recent address of the President of the United States :

“Look first at what it will be necessary that the nations of the world should do to make the days to come tolerable and fit to live and work in; and then look at our part in what is to follow and our own duty of preparation. For we

must be prepared both in resources and in policy.

“There must be a just and settled peace, and we here in America must contribute the full force of our enthusiasm and of our authority as a nation to the organization of that peace upon world-wide foundations that cannot easily be shaken. No nation should be forced to take sides in any quarrel in which its own honor and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are not involved; but no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any wilful disturbance of the peace of the world. The effects of war can no longer be confined to the arenas of battle. No nation stands wholly apart in interest when the life and interests of all nations are thrown into confusion and peril. If hopeful and generous enterprise is to be renewed, if the healing and helpful arts of life are indeed to be revived when peace comes again, a new atmosphere of

justice and friendship must be generated by means the world has never tried before. The nations of the world must unite in joint guaranties that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted.

“These are the new foundations the world must build for itself, and we must play our part in the reconstruction, generously and without too much thought of our separate interests. We must make ourselves ready to play it intelligently, vigorously and well.”

The foregoing, as will be seen, although uttered several weeks since the following pages were written, is in such complete harmony with their force and bent, that the writer is glad to reproduce these deliverances, at this threshold, in order to give the greater weight to his teachings. It is seen that the work of preparedness here in hand is in

a purpose of meeting the new conditions of this incoming new age. The writer at the start of his work desires to impress the facts that the people are entering upon a new era of human economy—one of revolutionary change—which demands new purposes and new policies.

One leading aim of this movement is first to awaken the people to the fact that the time has come for them, generally, to enter upon the work of taking active part in—discussing and shaping—public affairs—in acquainting themselves with all the vital issues of policy, economic, political and educational, as they rise—so as to qualify for active and effective service in the work of creating healthy public sentiment concerning them. It is only by such a movement that the standard, or efficiency of government, in this country, can be raised to a higher plane, for it is



well known that a government cannot rise higher than its source.

The originator and head organizer of this somewhat formidable undertaking, while he promptly acknowledges the lack of great qualifications for the important task, nevertheless rests his justification for attempting to lead in the premises, upon his long training and experience in the world of affairs, and his devotion to the cause here partly defined. Without material means, but with valuable though limited assistance, on this line, and with many years of training in observation and study, such as newspaper and book writing and teaching combine to give one, and with strong endorsements from public men of high standing, the writer ventures upon the work, in the hope that an abler leadership will soon develop to guide and dignify this manifestly useful proposition.

Our educational work will start in the form of a mutual school of adults, some-



what of a private nature, composed of men and women in all parts of the country. This will be in the line of home study-work, by means of a continuous series of small volumes, the size and form of this one, which is in the status of an introduction to the movement. This part of our enterprise will be carried on in the way of a personal mail order business, and a correspondence system of instruction, the particulars of which will be supplied on application. The names of the students in this branch of the movement will not be made public.

Concurrent with this progress, an extensive system of Nationality and Citizenship Leagues will be organized throughout the country, with the objective of carrying on assembly work on educational lines, by means of oral classes in citizenship and nationality, on the mutual plan of league members teaching and training each other, as indicated on

the following pages. In this respect the leagues will be classified as national, state and local—the national sessions dealing with national issues, the state sessions with state issues, and the local sessions with civics and kindred interests.

There will be but one system of leagues, and but one life membership certificate for each member. The latter will admit holders to league sessions everywhere. The life membership fee is one dollar, and, including this, the introductory lesson volume, one dollar and seventy-five cents. Dues for expenses will be regulated, each league for itself. The cost of the work of organizing the leagues in the various towns, cities and rural districts of the country will be met by the membership fees, and by a part of the receipts from the volumes. The volumes, without membership certificates, will be seventy-five cents each, postpaid.

The head organizer wishes to secure

men and woman organizers for the purpose of instituting leagues in all parts of the country. This work will be remunerative. Interested persons are invited to write the head organizer for particulars in this respect. Complete and satisfactory safeguards have been provided for handling all moneys received from membership fees, by means of a reliable Treasurer-Trustee. The Economy Circular of the movement, sent or given on application, supplies all these details.

We neither solicit nor accept money for unpublished volumes. This one is ready. The second, containing the first installment of regular lessons, with statistics, etc., will be ready in October. All the volumes of the series will be uniform in size, style, quality and price.

First, a monthly, and later, a weekly magazine will be launched in October, as the regular organ of the movement.

Only a very few of the important phases of the educational work of this mutual school could be enumerated, with but little elaboration, in this introductory volume, but sufficient has been advanced to somewhat clearly indicate the scope and character of the work undertaken.

The writer seeks the hearty approval and co-operation of the people of the United States, in order to resolve this movement to a permanent status. The latter is necessary, for the reason that our cumulative progress has become so rapid, that the day will not soon arrive when mutual schools of adults will not be required to keep "grown people" abreast of the educational curricula of children and youth.

It is here explained that as to this series of small lesson volumes, and the proposed magazine, these will be published and sold wholly as a private business enterprise, for which the National-

ity and Citizenship degrees in no way will become responsible. Persons joining these leagues are not obliged to purchase these books. The membership fee is one dollar, without the volume, but it is confidently believed that all who will become actively interested will find the books of such value and use as to be practically indispensable, especially from month to month, during the first league year, in which organization work will comprise a great part of effort.

On the other hand some, possibly many, will desire the volumes for home study purposes, who will find it inconvenient to join in the work of the leagues, actively and personally. These people may obtain the lesson volumes, as stated, for a remittance of seventy-five cents, by any usual method of money order or bank check. They will be sent postpaid.

One-half of the membership fee—fifty cents—with other income is given to local league organizers, as compensation



for their work. The remainder, as it is gathered in, will be paid over to the treasurers of the leagues, respectively. Each league will be completely self-governing, and will do with its own funds as its members may determine. At as early a date as practical—within three months—the incorporation of the parent league, which is located in Chicago, will be completed, and its constitution and by-laws, for the regulation in harmony, of the league system, will be adopted. This will provide for the full autonomy of each league.

In the earlier start of this work an attempt was made to proceed by raising the needed funds from incoming members, in the way of fees and tuitions. This method proved too slow. The head organizer was quick to see that private financial help would be needed, and that the present plan would have to be adopted if this indispensable assistance

were obtained. So far the new plan is working successfully.

Later the league system will publish its own educational literature; and it is expected this will reach out to include a wide volume of varieties.

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. R. TUTTLE.

Chicago, Ills., Sept. 15, 1916.





# THE WORLD CONFLICT AND THE NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

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## An Introductory Lesson Volume

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### CHAPTER I.

#### PHASES OF THE WORLD CONFLICT.

**T**HE wonderful significance of the Great World Conflict, now desolating the larger part of the civilized nations of the earth, which is being overruled for the betterment of humanity, constitutes one or many of the most important lessons ever made available to mankind.

At its beginning one could not easily grasp the full import of the unprecedented upheaval, but the suggestive sway of its duration, already revealing its closely approaching new aspects, brings this instructive significance to somewhat clear understanding.

It is the duty of every man, woman and child, so far as the latter may be able to do so, to make a careful study of the bent, or aims of this world-wide reign of discord, with a view to appropriating these lessons, in a work of preparation to meet the new requirements which now are rising to force a new order of economy into human life.

This may be called a work of civil preparedness, although military preparation, on an extensive scale, on the part of the government and people of the United States, now is and will continue to be, a pressing duty, until the fury of the storm has completely expended its

force, or finished its mighty work of transformation.

The world conflict, as we shall call it, may be considered from the points of view of five phases, but on these pages we shall undertake only to partly elaborate three of them—the three here first named. The five may be listed in the following order:

- 1—Human war by material weapons for the slaughter of humans.
- 2—Industrial conflicts.
- 3—Trade and commerce conflicts of abnormal competition.
- 4—Pestilences and calamities.
- 5—Warnings by conflicts in the natural elements.

Each of these phases appears to be assigned to a special work, namely:

- 1—The war, proper, is winnowing and shaking the “false values” out of civilization, and clearing the human sky, or dissolving the lowering

clouds that now darken the estate of humanity, thus preparing a way before the people for more enlightened progress.

2—Industrial conflicts now rising will so disturb and devastate the present faulty order, or system of industrial economy, including the productive industries and transportation interests, that the strong arm of governmental control will be forced to extend a managing power over them. This will provide new and better measures of economic equity—measures more efficient, according to the degree of progress which the people individually realize in citizenship and good government.

3—The trade war, or unfairly discriminating competition, to which the clash of nations is giving existence, will be waged by an alliance of the victorious powers, which for a time will succeed in dominating the flo-

ing current of the world's transportation, trade and commerce. This cruel supremacy on land, sea and ocean will work great injury to the weaker and smaller nations, and, in course of time, as a substitute for a repetition of the war of human slaughter, international world government will rise as the means of preventing such wars in the future, and to secure the prosperity of world peace.

- 4—Pestilences and the warning voices of the elements, should they overtake our world, as factors. or phases of this great reign of discord, will be of a psychological function, working to the cure of the mental disease of abnormal selfishness, from which the far greater part of human afflictions now are flowing. In short, it may be said that all the phases of this world conflict, now bearing so heavily upon humanity, have combined into one



overruling force for raising the people of this and other nations, intellectually and ethically, to a higher plane—for the inauguration of a new and better order of human economy, with the overflowing prosperity of peace.

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In order that we may reach an understanding of the many and great changes which this series of conflicts is bringing to our doors, and of the as many and great new requirements, responsibilities and duties, to which these changes now are giving forceful existence, we should focus mental vision, for a moment, upon the nature of human progress. The most real fact connected with our civilization is change. Not anything in the physical or human state of life is fixed, or changeless. Immovability, or the changeless world is the *expressor* of this realm, in which we live and constitute a small but important part, while the

physical and the human, ever growing, ever developing, constitute the *expression*—the expressed image—of the changeless life, themselves in continuous change. These facts inspire one to declare that the change of development, growth, progress and achievement is the one and only external reality.

One phase of this continuous change is seen and felt in the ever flowing, ever rising flood of new human requirements. These are in the natural fruitage of progress and achievement. These changes and ever dawning new requirements are born of the storms and conflicts of the human state—storms which dissolve and dissipate the heavy clouds that gather in the human sky, into great floods of precipitation, thus enabling us to see, in the expanding light of our own achievements, a little more clearly, from one summit to another, what we really are and what we really are doing.

These new requirements, or new conditions, a host of which now are springing up to confront and challenge human genius to the rightful solution of their problems, call for a new growth and development of citizenship capacities in men and women, generally. We cannot perform the new work to which our progress is calling us in our old harness—by our old methods. Each summit of attainment demands new thought, new action. In the measure that people successfully respond to this demand, discord, conflict and affliction are left behind and below—are dissolved.



## CHAPTER II.

### THE NEW WORK-FIELD.

**A**S WE plainly can see, the terrible human world conflict, or that phase of it carried on by the use of mobile armies and navies and aerial armaments, has reached and soon will pass the zenith of its fury. It will cease altogether whenever one or more of the great powers engaged in it becomes exhausted, probably not sooner.

As already indicated, this ending of the war will not provide the world, or any large part of it, with industrial peace. Hence, it will not be a termination of the world conflict. Rather will it be a shifting of its phases. In the in-

dustrial strife that must follow, we shall have the advent of a new datum for, or a new departure in, our civilization. This will give birth to a new order of economy. This new order will rise in measures of industrial peace. Peace in the human state of life is *industrial peace*. It cannot be other than this.

This observation brings us to consider in what wonderful way industry is the basic principle of educational development, and all human advancement. Industry is first, education second and achievement third, and last. Hence, if we find peace—real peace—we must embrace it at the foundation, and of course, it will be industrial peace.

In the storms that will cloud the human heavens incident to the changes that will overtake us, as the result of the world conflict, the people of the United States will be compelled to appeal to educational agencies as never before. We should not forget that the

founders of our government and institutions of civilization adjusted their aims toward the realization of a new democracy, and placed their hopes for this achievement in the utility of popular education.

To this end a free public school system was established; and, to defray the cost of this vast undertaking, not only direct taxation was resorted to, but the great public domain of the national government was drawn upon for the purpose. Thus far, this constructive work of the patriotic pioneers of our country was wrought in wisdom. Wonderful public school systems soon developed to match phenomenal growth in population, so that at the beginning of the twentieth century the United States could boast public school systems with an enrollment of nearly 18,000,000 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 12,827,307. The latter are the figures for 1910, when salaries were paid to superintendents

and teachers amounting to \$253,915,170. The total expenditures for the public schools in that year was \$426,250,434. In the same year the number of students in colleges, universities and schools of technology was, men, 119,026; women, 64,546.

The figures for 1915 show the average annual growth of the educational institutions of the country to have been more than maintained during the five years. Thus, we have before us the enormous growth of the educational systems of the United States, in a little more than half a century.

To begin with, and even up to the present time, the public school curriculum of this country, with some slight changes and improvements, during the present and immediately preceding decades, has been of the traditional cast. The industrial element, unfortunately, has been excluded. In this respect, industrial schools have risen outside the

public systems, proper, and in relationship with them, but the introduction into actual school work of productive industries, that is to say, industries productive of temporal bounties and uses as well as intellectual growths, has made no practical headway in the public school systems of the nation.

In some places vocational schools have been established and have been attended with excellent results, but the important and necessary enterprise of industrializing and socializing the public schools of the United States, on a practical basis, yet remains to be undertaken. In view of the new conditions and new citizenship requirements now rising this work cannot longer be delayed without injurious results to the country.

The failure to perform this task in the past is due to the need for a better understanding of the natural relationships existing between industry and ed-

ucation, without active expression in practice, among the school people of this country. But now the hour has struck when delay in this respect can no longer be tolerated.

In the exact measure that new conditions and requirements press for recognition will we be compelled to change and transform our public educational curricula. Childhood and youth now require to be trained in the duties of a more advanced and more efficient citizenship to meet the demands of an incoming new order, and, adults—men and women—will be in the necessity of training themselves to the same end. Hence, the need of a popular movement in the way of mutual schools for the latter accomplishment.

It has taken many of us considerable time, and the expense of some mental effort, to find out that industrial economy comprehends the whole—the sum total—of human economy, as such. It all is



included in the phrase: Mental and physical industry. The mental is first, but unless the physical follows promptly the first is good work only half accomplished. Then, of course, industry is both mental and physical.

Permit me, here, to make a few simple statements in the new economics, to be elaborated later.

*First.* Industry is the exclusive, active, basic principle of educational training, growth and development.

*Second.* Therefore, we should completely industrialize all our public and quasi-public educational systems.

*Third.* It is only by this natural process that one can educationalize private and public industry, or resolve our whole industrial realm to an educational status.

*Fourth.* There is no normal or rightful human calling, vocation, profession or pursuit which is not educationally

training and developing, when carried on in natural, reasonable methods.

*Fifth.* Industry is personal and co-operative. Biological industry, from which we should draw most of our lessons in co-operation, affords a surpassingly wonderful illustration of blending individual and social riches. In this realm of cellular industry we cannot find social or collective wealth, health and happiness while there is a single case of individual impoverishment.

*Sixth.* The health of the human body is impossible, while its units, even in small numbers, are diseased. It is precisely the same with the social body of mankind.

*Seventh.* In this great relative realm of ours it is useless to look for social happiness, only as we find it overflowing in temporal, intellectual and ethical riches from the lives of human personalities.



*Eighth.* Now, mark well! Education—capacity for useful citizenship—is the natural fruitage of co-operative industry.

*Nine.* Abounding temporal, intellectual and ethical bounties—the essentials of human happiness—are the natural fruitage of educational training, based on mutual, co-operative industry.

*Ten.* Natural, normal, just, equitable, co-operative, mutual, educational industry produces the abundant, abounding, overflowing life—enough, *and to spare*, for each and enough for all the members of society, and enough forevermore.

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Then, it is not industrial education we are to seek, but rather, educational industry. We seek to place our public school, and all our educational systems, on an industrial basis, in order to make them truly, practically educational.

It is here impressed that this, in a great measure, is a *new work*. As a new

thought teacher in private classes, or centers, for many years—new thought in application to industry, economics and human economy, generally—the writer now is endeavoring to secure the practice of this new thought in the world,—in the economy of every day life. One of the most important phases of this new order is that educational training can be successfully carried on by a curriculum that unites mental and physical industry—one that will physicalize mental developments as it moves along.

Right thinking naturally is in the status of progressive thought, but the extension of this thought, by being expressed in actions—physical industry—is essential to mental and bodily health, and to the happiness of mankind. This physicalizing of mental creations is in the nature of industrializing education, or, connecting educational processes up with their basic principle, called industry. While industry, to be fully effect-

ive must call into action both its mental and physical wings, neither side of this duality should be allowed to remain dormant. This neglect produces affliction.

One may be inspired to a somewhat clear vision of our new work-field by the following brief summary of the present situation: With an awful human war which has desolated more than half the world, and which refuses to subside, but threatens to overrun the American continents; with new phases appearing in the human sky that menace mankind with a possible reign of psychological pestilences; with the danger of a sympathetic outbreak from the natural elements; with the great world war waged for control of the commerce of the high seas, about to extend its phases to include a universal trade war, on land and sea, the disastrous effects of which probably will reach to every part of the earth, new conditions now rising, in the form of the second aspect of the human

crisis, call for a higher standard of citizenship and a stronger international program in the United States; with political inequities almost universally prevailing; with a public educational system potential of an overflowing destiny for human welfare, but impatiently calling for complete transformation to meet the demands for purposive, industrial training; with a partially alien citizenship, composing an important element of the population, unawakened to the high privileges, duties and opportunities of American nationality; with many, many homes sending out into the world millions of children, who are candidates for manhood and womanhood, but slightly, or wrongly trained for life's duties, owing to the inefficiency of their parents; with an educational curricula which undertakes to train the youth what they can do and how to perform it, without instructing them as to what they are; with a human economy

working on the basic ideal that the greater part of mankind is in the status of a commodity, or source of temporal wealth, only; with the free and unrestrained course of the human mental disease of conflict-breeding selfishness; with psychological conditions, wherein diseased human mental states are expressing into our realm the forces of evil conduct, to the point of overflowing—and, in the face of all this, with a country inexhaustibly rich and bountiful of natural resources, and with many millions of human personalities of almost infinite potentialities for the continuous achievement of peace, happiness and prosperity, and the acquirement of not only an abundance of temporal bounties and uses, but of eternal values—the bells of this wonderfully transitional period, in unison, have struck the hour for a great human awakening to a work of civil preparedness for service in the cause of mankind and self.

## CHAPTER III.

### OBJECTS AND PURPOSES.

**I**T WAS stated in the Foreword of this little volume that this small book is in the form of an introduction to the courses of instruction contained in the whole series of volumes to follow. These lessons on "*The World Conflict and the New Economic Order*," as was stated, constitute our effort a "*Private Printed Lesson School*" for home study, the lessons to follow this being the same as are orally used in the schools of the *Nationality and Citizenship League System*, of which the writer is the founder.

These pages, in addition to briefly sketching the studies to be taken up in



private home work and oral classes in the leagues, will undertake to explain the objects and purposes of the league system. The two short explanations will be somewhat interwoven.

The first question naturally rising here is, In what way and by what methods are we, as an organization, going to facilitate the coming and the application of the new order here spoken of? Several answers, the one harmonizing with the other, are due to this important inquiry, in order to impress the importance of their significance, and to make the work in hand fully understood.

First, as to the ultimate aim, we seek to mobilize a peaceful army of 10,000,000 men and women in the United States for the purpose of creating a sound, healthy, intelligent sentiment that will bring into realization the following greatly needed results:

1—The industrialization of our public and quasi-public educational systems,

placing them behind a program which, instead of costing many hundreds of millions of dollars, annually, will not only pay their own way, but earn, each year, vastly greater sums, in wealth and riches, for the use of society, and at the same time realize far more practical educational results.

2—Better national, state and municipal systems of government.

3—A new public school curriculum that will train children and youth to grow and develop *true value purposes*, so as to destroy the mental disease of abnormal selfishness, and establish practical, economic co-operation and sensible brotherhood, or fraternity.

The more immediate aim is to carry on mutual, educational industry—mental and physical industry—within and by our membership, to the great temporal, intellectual and ethical gain of each, personally, and all together, socially.



To this good end it is the purpose to carry on mutual schools of citizenship, nationality, industry and civil preparedness, generally, on the private printed lesson and home study plan, and on the oral class methods in connection with the assembly work of the leagues; later to conduct co-operative industries, by new methods, on publishing and other lines, for personal and social gain; to conduct a mercantile, or sales business, for marketing our productions on the mail order system and otherwise.

One of our safeguards will be: One thing at the time—not everything at once. We will strive to advance by natural evolution, from one thing to many things. To these ends we will seek, from small beginnings, to reach a membership of more than one million men and women, as members of the national, state and local leagues, and of our private schools, in a period of about one year, without the publication of the names of

members or students in any manner whatever, except those of teachers, organizers and officers, and to have the greater part of them employed within the domain of the league system and the schools, and enjoying substantial incomes, within the same period.

In short, we aim, by mutual methods, to *teach* citizenship, and by a new co-operative system, to *practice* it. In other terms, we propose to engage, in all parts of our country, on a natural, co-operative plan, in mental and physical industry, for our mutual benefit. In the important concern of the government of this movement, we shall become a living demonstration of the *new democracy*, day by day.

But we have another, and probably a paramount objective, which is both immediate and ultimate. The very nature, force and function of this movement constitute it, prospectively at least, a great mediatorial force of harmoniously united

educational agencies, and, as such, we will strive, diplomatically, to occupy a peace-making place between industry and capital. On this peace-promoting platform we will raise the white standard of harmony, and work for a better understanding between these important elements of human economy, knowing as we do, that *industrial peace* is the only peace of prosperity and happiness worth the name, or that our world can ever realize. Victory in this field must be the triumph of co-operation.

Where are our pacifists? Can they not see that there can be no peace, except as it is *industrial peace*? How could there be any other peace, when industry—normal industry—is the basic principle of human becoming, or real progress in the human state?

What is meant by the statement that we propose to *practice* citizenship as well as to teach or study it? Just this! Civil preparedness comprehends effi-

ciency, as far as practicable, in all the normal callings, vocations or pursuits of human life. We cannot become thus trained by mental industry only. To this mental training physical industry and training must be added.

This *practice* of citizenship capacities must be—cannot fail to be—productive, whether performed by a man or a woman, a boy or a girl. This physical industry, which is in the nature of expressing, or physicalizing our mental growths, is what I call industrializing education. Now, where this industry, or work is carried on in a normal or natural process, it is, as we plainly see, educational, and in a process of education-alizing industry.

Thus, the one hand washes the other. Again, this industry—educational industry—being productive should find, and will find, a market for its products. These products will be of the temporal, the intellectual and the ethical varieties.

The continuous flow of the great human life current ever is in demand of these supplies—each and all of them—and ever is ready to pay a fair price for them. Hence, it is that citizenship education implies mental development, physical training, manufacturing establishments, and merchandising marts.

The writer verily expects to see the day when we shall have the public school supply store, as well as the school factory—and these in great variety. If we make a practical demonstration of this, we shall not only industrialize education, but we will educationalize industry. Not only this, but we shall thus provide a source of individual and social profit—temporal, intellectual and ethical profit—for each member of our league system, and for society, respectively.

Our schools will teach political citizenship and statesmanship, including government, parliamentary law, civics, immigration, emigration, colonization,



naturalization, the ballot, suffrage, and so on; also, economic citizenship in all its varied interests. Correlated with the latter, we shall have instruction in social science, co-operation and fraternity.

One great objective of this movement will be the creation of a strong public sentiment in support of good government and clean politics. We will be able to accomplish this only in the measure in which league members acquaint themselves with the pros and cons of all important public issues. We must become conversant with public affairs, and familiar with the institutions of civilization of the United States. In our work of creating public sentiment on all political and civic issues, the movement should become a great power in the country, so that it will be able to advance beneficial measures and defeat bad ones. Our motto is: *Uncover conditions; attack persons and classes, never!*

The movement, in a pacific, education-

al propaganda, should undertake the work of eliminating all hurtful industries from our economy. Their name is legion. Each member of our league system should qualify to become an active teacher, trainer and exemplar of wholesome economy.

The movement on its scientific side should seek to find the primary causes of industrial sickness and discord, in order to dissolve them; and we should find out what we really are, and what we really are doing. Our movement should distinguish itself as much, if not more, in a work of bringing our already established public educational and welfare agencies, to undertake essential new work, as by that which we may perform directly.

We should study the evolution of citizenship in connection with that of civilization, in order to obtain a vision of the dangerous drift of human progress, and we should influence our public schools to



engage in the work of developing *true value purposes* in the childhood and youth of the land, so as to put into the civilization of this nation a helm to guide its course.

We should form a new partnership between our heads and our hands, and demonstrate to mankind that this combine is the most effective capital that can be put behind industry and enterprise. This principle of progress rests upon the sure foundation that the seeding and harvesting of natural resources never will fail.

The great and strong, in thought, learning, wealth and business recently have been holding meetings in the larger cities of the United States, and listening to able addresses on *real preparedness*. This is as it should be, and it proves our movement to be in order, but if the great middle element of the population can be awakened to engage in the work here proposed, the grandest level-up, educa-

tional enterprise of the century will find life and force.

In a work of training ourselves for the duties of citizenship, and in our endeavors to solve the problems of industry, a mutual school, in the case of adults, is the best plan. We can have little use for great scientific instructors. We need an awakened spirit of mutual helpfulness, and a greater love for sociological co-operation. We all can teach each the other, and learn each from the other.

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And now kindly remember that all this is in the *practice* of good citizenship. We are to *study* for the acquirement of efficient citizenship capacities, in our *school shops*, and to *practice* in the application of these new forces in our *work shops*. And again I say, by these methods, we will industrialize education and educationalize industry. Then we will realize a new flow of temporal, intellectual and

ethical values into the life of each member of our league system, and demonstrate the advantages of the incoming *new order*.

Lastly, we should hold in steady mental vision, as a guide to our endeavors, that only in the measure of personal developments in efficient citizenship and service can the betterment of society, and the improvement of individual and social conditions be secured.

## CHAPTER IV.

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF INDUSTRY.

**W**E already have called to attention the principal phases and lessons of the world conflict. We have seen that the final outcome of the European war will be realized in strong measures of international world government, by which means human wars will cease. This is the last world war, by weapons for human slaughter, that our race will experience; and the strife of competition and commerce, rapidly will fade after a few years. Industrial peace will cover the greater part of the earth by the middle of the present century, and will have gained a strong place by the beginning

of the third decade of the twentieth century.

The competitive trade war that will follow the conflict of arms in Europe is not likely to eventuate in great outbursts of violence. The spirit of conflict which has deluged a continent in human blood, already is sinking into a state of weakness. By exhaustion it will be tamed. Moreover, as this evil spirit fades in the measure that its support of industrial discord is dissolved, a new spirit—that of international brotherhood—will rise in its stead.

The transition from international hatred, to international good will will be comparatively sudden, so much so that world peace and prosperity soon will weave a crown for the incoming universal civilization. This rising spirit of international world government is in the fruitage of the rapidly approaching universality of Christian civilization. The close, careful observer beholds the earth

girdling march of this civilization. He has followed it from its cradle, in the far East, into Europe, where the first Western Civilization was established. He has seen how, when this Western Civilization was generating strength to cross the Atlantic wars and conflicts prevailed in the Old World. He has followed the procession from one to the other shore of the Atlantic, and across the American continent, and now, on the American borders of the Pacific, where the standard of this procession has been set up, he beholds the second Western Civilization gathering power to overcome this western ocean, and march into the Orient. Again, wars prevail, as before. But the mighty procession of human progress will continue its western course, transforming the Orient from barbarism to brotherhood, as it forges its resistless march. The change will be from sterility to vistas of natural resources and the bloom of wealth and



achievement, until it reaches the wonderful place of its birth. He beholds in the completion of this world-girdling pilgrimage of human progress, an embodiment of the triumphs of human industry and endeavor, and worships at the shrine of industrial peace.

If the twentieth century witnesses the finish of this procession of achievements, then it will be the grandest of all the centuries of human history, written and unwritten, because it will celebrate the gathering together of all the nations of the earth into one great world-nation, with the full atonomy of each and the supremacy of the whole—because it will be the fulfillment of our hopes and aspirations for the realization of universal peace and prosperity—industrial peace and intellectual harmony.

We already have seen, in part, in what way the world conflict is transforming our industries, by their classifications, from discord to harmony—from conflict



to measures of peace, and we observe that this incoming betterment is advancing by the functions of a more extended and more enlightened governmental control over them. We are beginning to realize that the conflicts in these industries are working in the functions of voices in demand for this control.

These facts now so plainly revealed should incite in the citizenry of this nation a deeper interest than ever before in the work of securing strong, efficient, just government in this country. These new conditions appeal directly to our national, state and municipal governments, and in all these departments of rulership there must be greater efficiency, if new requirements are adequately met. We all know that the capacities of our governments cannot rise above those of the citizenship of the nation. Therefore, the problem resolves itself to the great issue of a more enlightened citizenship in the United States.

We seek to awaken the people to the importance of this great issue. In the advancement and rise of the people—the great middle element of the population—is to be found the foundation of our hopes for the future welfare and continued progress of this favored country. In this regard we will do well to look into the phenomenal growth of industrial economy, as such, in this country during the last part of the nineteenth century, and that part of the twentieth already passed. It is less than three quarters of a century since industrial economy, proper, came into existence and formation in the United States, as the handmaid of general commercial economy. From that advent the material growth and development of this new nation, and, in many respects, its intellectual and ethical progress have become the wonder of the world.

To the end that we may comprehend the scope of the great interests involved

in this progress, it will serve us to advantage to very briefly contemplate our business, industrial and productive advancements during the short past. In 1800 the United States contained but 892,135 square miles of territory, a population of 5,308,483, giving but 6.12 inhabitants to the square mile; a total wealth of about \$5,000,000,000 and a public debt of \$82,976,294. Fifty years later, the territory of the United States had been extended to 2,997,119 square miles, with a population of 23,191,876, or 7.8 per square mile, and a total wealth of \$7,135,780,000, or a per capita of \$307.69. We may regard this status as the national foundation of the mighty industrial and business superstructure which has been evolved since 1850.

Coming practically to the present date, or sixty-one years later, we are in some measure awed by the following figures:

Area, 3,026,789 square miles.

Population, over 100,000,000.

Population per square mile, 31.54.

Total wealth, about \$200,000,000,000.

Wealth per capita, about \$1,500.

Exports (1911), \$2,049,320,199.

Imports (1911), \$1,527,226,105.

In 1911 the public debt had increased to \$1,015,784,338, or about \$10.83 per capita. This is not only phenomenal, but the figures indicate it to be healthy, normal and sound. But we should add to these statistics the following: In 1911 the interest bearing debt was \$915,353,190; the annual interest charge, \$21,336,673; interest per capita, 23 cents; gold coined, \$56,176,823; silver coined, \$6,457,302; commercial ratio of silver to gold, 38.33; money in circulation July 1, 1911, \$589,295,538; silver in circulation, \$210,867,772.

In 1911, the gold certificates in circulation amounted to \$930,367,929.

Silver certificates, \$453,543,696.

United States notes (green backs), \$338,989,122.

National Bank notes, \$687,701,283.

Miscellaneous currency, \$3,237,256.

Total money in circulation, \$3,214,-  
002,596.

Circulation per capita, \$34.20.

Bank clearings, \$159,373,450,000.

Total number of National Banks, 7,277.

Capital in, \$1,019,663,152.

Loans and discounts, \$5,610,838,787.

Surplus funds and undivided profits,  
\$913,500,903.

In the same year individual deposits in the national banks amounted to \$5,477,-991,156; in savings banks, \$4,212,583,599; in state banks, \$2,777,566,836; deposits in loan and trust companies, \$3,295,855,-895; in private banks, \$142,277,224; total, \$15,906,274,710; number of depositors in savings banks, 9,597,185; government receipts (ordinary) total, \$701,372,375; per capita, \$7.46; customs, \$314,497,071; internal revenues, \$322,529,201.

In 1911, the government disbursements were, ordinary, \$654,137,988; per



capita, \$6.96; war, \$160,135,976; navy, \$119,937,644; interest on public debt, \$21,311,334; pensions, \$157,980,575; total number of pensioners, 892,098; imports of merchandise, free, \$776,972,509; dutiable, \$750,253,596; total, \$1,527,226,105; exports of merchandise, domestic, \$2,013,549,025; foreign, \$35,771,174; total, \$2,049,320,199.

The total value of farm products in 1911 was \$8,417,000,000; total value of animals, \$5,276,348,000.

In 1910 the number of establishments engaged in manufacturing industries was 268,491, the number of salaried officials, clerks, etc., was 790,267, and the amount of salaries was \$938,574,967; average number of wage earners was 6,615,046; and the total amount of wages paid was \$3,427,037,884; cost of materials needed was \$12,141,790,878; and the total value of products was \$20,672,051,870.

In the important interest of transportation there were 249,992 miles of railway in operation in 1910, carrying 971,683,199 passengers, 1,849,900,101 short tons of freight, employing 47,095 passenger and 2,243,236 freight and other cars. Dividends declared from current income, 1911, \$283,411,828.

In 1911 the number of vessels built reached 291,162 tons, of which, with vessels previously built, the tonnage engaged in foreign trade was 872,671, and that engaged in coastwise trade, 6,766,119, and on the Great Lakes, 2,243,523.

The consumption of wines and liquors in 1911 was: Wines, 63,859,232 gallons; malt liquors, 1,966,911,744 gallons; distilled liquors, 138,858,989; total wines and liquors, 2,169,356,965 gallons; giving the result of the consumption, per capita, of 22.79 gallons.

The postal statistics for the same year are: Number of postal cards issued, 975,138,748; ordinary postage stamps is-



sued, 10,046,068,728; number of pieces of matter mailed, estimated, 16,900,522,138; paid as compensation to postmasters, \$28,284,964; gross revenue of the department, \$237,879,823; gross expenditure of the department, \$237,648,926. The total number of post offices was 59,237; length of post routes, 435,388 miles; money order offices in operation, 51,809; domestic money orders issued, 81,146,233; value of same, \$578,111,005; international, \$109,604,639. Educational statistics are given elsewhere on these pages.

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What are the lessons of these awakening figures? But very brief reference can be made to these in this place. Such elaborations will come later. The object here is to impress the reader with the rapid and wonderful growth of these interests, the far greater part of which has been accomplished within little more than half a century.

“These figures are given not only to indicate the magnitude of this rapid development, but to lay a foundation for accounting for the evils which, during that time, have crept into our industrial system. It is for the reader to determine, from all the facts here presented, what proportion of the unsatisfactory condition of our industrial system naturally is incident to rapid growth, and what measure of it is the outcome of capitalist intrigue.”

The foregoing statistics are brought down only to 1911. More than the average annual increase has been maintained since that date. In the interest of exports, the United States has become the largest exporting nation of the earth. This supremacy is partly due to the export of munitions incident to the European war, but the lead thus obtained is not likely ever to be destroyed.

From a former production of the

writer of these pages, the following observations are here given :

Our industrial conditions have reached a stage in the development of abuses, which so imperatively demand a remedy that further delay in this respect is fraught with serious danger to society. The ruling class, so called, is as deeply concerned and as keenly pressed in efforts to discover what should be done to meet the requirements of industrial growth now realized, but not dreamed of half a century ago, as probably are a majority of the people who are concerned from the standpoint of their damaged personal interests. There is considerable misunderstanding on this whole question. Many suppose that required betterment would flow in abundance from a needed subjugation of selfishness on the part of those whom we call capitalists, but while there is a measure of truth in these claims, there are interests involved in any proposed

changes of existing industrial plans, which concern the credit and general standard of industry and business in this country, which are national and international. These cannot be overlooked. Their protection naturally is a charge upon the wonderful sagacity, skill and energy of the men who have built up the industry and business interests of the United States into a movement of human glory greater than the race has hitherto beheld.

The keen-cutting edge of the problem now in the hands of the people for solution demands a transformation of existing industrial and economic systems, which, while it will realize needed relief from oppression, will not impair the general progress. It is realized, however, that true progress is not attained in a prosperity of the few, while the many suffer. Without attempting to discriminate as to the proportion of the people wronged by present methods, and

without analyzing the functional forces contributing to the distress and unrest among our people, beyond what is necessary to reveal the facts, it is here said, without the possibility of truthful contradiction, that the number placed at a distressing disadvantage is alarmingly increasing.

These conditions demand a radical change, and their voice is joined with that which seeks a system broad and strong enough to meet the demands of the hour with justice to all concerned.

This change for the betterment of our industrial system must be wrought by educational agencies, and, as already indicated, these forces will soonest and most effectively rise from the industrialization and socialization of our public educational institutions. This work is the paramount aim of our proposed league system.

This showing gives a picture of one of the greatest triumphs of the world-girdling march of what we fondly call Christian Civilization. But these achievements are yet in the beginning of their making. Transformation and betterment of human conditions in the United States are in the early morning of development. The incoming new order referred to on these pages, before the meridian of the present century is passed will erect a new summit of achievements for this nation. The settlement, or partial settlement, of the discord in the railroad industries of the country, worked out by federal legislation, in September, 1916, is in precise line with the industrial evolution predicted in this brief effort. The changes secured, or to be realized in this great interest, very soon will spread to all the productive and other industries of this country.



## CHAPTER V.

### CITIZENSHIP IN THE MAKING.

**F**ROM what has been said it is to be seen that human growth and development, human progress and achievement, should be resolved, in our understanding, to the making of good, efficient citizens out of the materials which the civilizations of the earth are supplying to this nation. Careful thought and research, with a moderate play of the intuitive vision, present to the open, free, unprejudiced mind, this interpretation of our national situation. We have reached a summit in our intellectual advancement, whereon this higher bent of thought refuses longer to be suppressed,

at the selfish behest of purely materialistic conceptions. We need a more enlightened understanding of what we are and what the trend of natural and human forces are appointed to make us.

This, as with all other periods of human endeavor, past and future, in an age of efficient citizenship making, in every possible, normal sense of this term. It is the one great interest, the practically exclusive business enterprise of humanity—the paramount industry of the human state. Touching this great interest we need a broader vision, a more illuminated understanding, — a grasp of the true situation—somewhat delivered from gross materialism. The leaders of thought and action in our civilization, the moulders and builders of our institutions, need to be awakened from a prejudice into which, by a strange proneness, probably due to excessive selfishness, they have developed themselves. This is plainly seen in the

mental types of distinctive Americanism which a large portion of our people entertain, and verbally express in their talk, on the lines of civil preparedness. Know-nothingism is not yet dissolved from the ideals of some of our leaders of American economy. The sentiments expressed in the conventions of 1787, and the years immediately following, out of which the Constitution of the United States was moulded, with its predominating ideals of liberty and union, still prevail, and yet are forcibly applied to our educational endeavor to develop efficient citizenship. It is true that in the debates of these conventions, the founders of our government and institutions, set before them as their partly defined incentive for national growth, an ideal democracy, and placed their confidence and trust in free, public education, for its realization. But the ideals of citizenship of those days contemplated such a reconstruction of immi-

grants as would transform them to the mould of typical native Americans. This ideal still prevails, and is being accentuated by the modern know-nothings, from pulpit and platform, in an amazing misapprehension of the place and function of assimilation of bloods, lores and other surviving elements of older civilizations, in the chemical fluxes of American growth and development.

It is difficult to bring one of these exponents of a lost cause to see that the citizen of the United States of the near future will only, in small part, personify the original settler on American soil. During his first few years residence in the United States, in the earlier stages of process of becoming a citizen of this country, the foreign born settler presents a disquieting attitude to the man of old Americanism ideas. Especially is this the fact if the newcomer is engaged in a laudable effort to master our national language. This he often finds quite

as difficult as the transference of his national allegiance from the government of the country of his birth to that of this nation. In this struggle to accomplish a lay-mastery of our language, we have a display of the first steps of United States citizenship building, by the immigrant, steps that we should admire and that should be a source of healthful inspiration to our native born citizenry.

The writer resided in the East, for the greater part in Boston, until his boyhood days were passed. In that period he beheld and heard only old-time Americanism. Then he located in Chicago, where for more than twenty years the situation was little changed. In 1898, he moved on to the rising new city of Seattle, and there he found about the same conditions, although the distinctively old-time American elements were in evidence in types even stronger than in Chicago. At the close of 1915, he made a trip of observation from Seattle

to Boston, through Chicago. After the Rockies were passed the human scene became most awakening. In Chicago large districts had become strongly foreignized, and in these a strange blending of foreign languages greeted the sense of hearing. In Boston the situation was one of almost complete transformation. Indeed, in a wide sense, the Boston, and even the New England, of 1865-70, no longer existed. The population of the Metropolis had densely filled scores of towns, which, in a business and social way now are an integral part of the wonderful Commonwealth Capital.

In passing through the thickly peopled and curiously winding streets of old Boston, which comprised the city of forty years ago, and in visiting many outlying districts, such as Charlestown, Chelsea, East, West, North and Old Cambridge, and Cambridgeport, Waverly, and a score of other locations, but slightly rural in their make-up, where he met



many kinsfolk, there was to be heard, almost exclusively, the blend of foreign tongues, in a curious song of conventional intercourse, such as presented to the traveler a new setting to New England civilization. The experience was most awakening. The writer talked with some of the people in these places, and asked for an explanation of the new conditions. One distinctively old-time American, whitened by anxiety and age, but still hanging on to his ideals of Americanism, born in the Revolution, said: "Why, my dear man, can't you see that our country is going to the bad just as fast as possible. We have opened a country and founded a government for foreigners, and now we must get out," and he brought the end of his cane down upon the brick sidewalk, vehemently.

This brief, crude, narrative of the writer's observations, truthfully depicts actual conditions in this country, but the situation is not alarming to one whose

vision is too large to fit into a vest pocket snuff box. The man of comprehensive, broadened views of the phases of our time, while he sees in all this an over congestion of citizenship elements, possibly flowing into the country in a current of immigration out of proportion, in size of volume, with the work of our educational agencies for efficient citizenship building, he also beholds in it, the future greatness of the grand new nationality rising from the human "melting pot" of America. The situation is not one to fear. On the other hand these conditions call the matured citizenship of the United States to the performance of educational work,—to the industry of citizenship building. For this too long delayed, but transcendently essential enterprise, the nation's public educational systems should at once be industrialized, and in a measure, "businessized," if the coinage of a word may be permitted. There should be a radical

change of curriculum and of general appointments, and this new industrially educational work should be broadened, segregated and classified, both as to control, management and distribution. It should become a source of wealth to society, rather than be continued as a burden on taxpayers. But of this much is found in another part of this small volume, and those which will follow it.

While the subject of the foreigner is under consideration, it may be profitable to observe that the older and more enlightened citizens of the United States should display more zeal in a work to reconcile him and his aspirations to our institutions. While educational agencies should be employed in this propaganda, these may not all find activity within the four walls of the public school building. We should have carefully controlled and directed citizenship societies for social and assembly instruction and entertainment, in which the fraternal

spirit must rule. We who have longer resided in America, should get acquainted with our foreigners, and take them into our confidence, into our love, into our very lives. This is their country as well as it is our country. While the government and people of the United States, the latter well settled in the exercise of more or less efficient citizenship, are of destiny appointed as guardians over American institutions, and while these trained forces are naturally charged with the important duty of directing the development of citizenship among new comers, it should be remembered that these foreigners possess natural rights and the freedom to exercise them, as soon as they land on our shores. They have a claim, in brotherhood, fraternity and fellowship upon those who have become established in this country, and these people cannot afford to disrespect this natural claim.

It is doubtful whether or not our fed-

eral government has made too much of pro-foreign manifestations in this country, incited by the European war. It should not, for a moment be supposed that the foreigner on taking up residence in the United States, and beginning the work of training for citizenship should, in one stroke of naturalization, expunge from his breast his love for the parent land, and many of its institutions and kindred ties. Such would be a supposition of ignorance, but there is a limit beyond which these manifestations of interest in the parent country should not be permitted to go. At this point the guardianship of American institutions must step in with a controlling power. If, however, we have neglected our duty towards these foreign born elements of our population, until war devastates and desolates the fatherland, we should appropriate the lesson taught us in this respect, when the hour of discord, or the act of disloyalty in breaches of

neutrality break upon the face of society to disturb our peace.

While President Wilson probably was not too severe in his language to congress on December 7, 1915, respecting certain pro-foreign elements in this country, it is proper to inquire to what extent our neglect of citizenship training towards these people was responsible for the offenses complained of. He said:

“There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws, to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes, to strike at them and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue.



“No federal laws exist to meet this situation, because such a thing would have seemed incredible in the past. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once.”

It is noted here that while demonstrations in breach of American neutrality were in full swing at the time here stated, and that while these were of such a character as to call for drastic action on the part of the government, the course thus taken brought these violations to a close. The prompt action of the Department of Justice in instituting prosecutions and in securing convictions in all cases where the law could reach the offenses did much to accomplish this. The most regrettable phase of this situation is that the unlawful and disquieting propaganda complained of has been

seized by the politicians, and become a subject for agitation in the national campaign of 1916. This will have a tendency to perpetuate the unfortunate breach. However, it will be well to remember the incident as one of the lessons of the greater world war, having directly to do with American development.

As the whole subject of United States citizenship, or complete citizenship preparedness, is considered from its different aspects, its importance grows in one's estimation. It is seen that efficiency development is one of the greater essentials, if not practically the all of nation building in this country. It is a more engrossing interest than in the case with any other nation. The task is more difficult in America, and engages a wider range of elements and educational activities than in any country of Europe. It is the paramount

consideration in the great work of carrying the development of our institutions of civilization to higher summits of human progress.

## CHAPTER VI.

### NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP.

**C**ONSIDERATION is now invited to the question, in what sense a new nationality and a new type of citizenship are rising in America, and as to the sources of this New World development. It is significant that the great continent of America was opened to the human family just as the populations of European and other nations reached the overflowing mark. North American portals were opened wide to this overflow.

It was the more rugged—the more persistent human elements of Europe that came to this country. This immigration continued until within these shores were

to be met with the largest varieties of human materials for the work of assimilation to be found in one nation anywhere on the earth. Here were and are gathered every type and mould of civilization, every nationality, and all the bloods, lores, languages, religions and family ties which the history of mankind has listed. No other continent,—no other national domain can boast so many varieties of living elements for the processes of assimilation.

Think of it! With such a vast and varied collection of human elements, each in a partially compounded state, as this nation now contains, needing only an effective helm to guide our rising civilization to find and chemically unite, in the proper proportion of each, these living, purposive varieties, so as to secure the richest flux of nationality yet realized in the sweep of human achievements, does not our foundation for

claiming the most potential summit for future attainments become plain?

Was ever there such an opportunity for phenomenal growth and progress in our world? Look at the natural resources of our land, inclusive of our people! These are inexhaustible and abundantly rich, in even more than a potential sense. The energy and enterprise of the people are blooming into skill and achievement. We need only the controlling power of government, in wisdom to guide, but we can realize this, as we all know, only in the measure of the preparedness of United States citizenship.

It is idle to look for efficiency of government, only as one can find it in the citizenry of the nation. Are these not powerfully awakening facts? Does not the future of our nation, and to a great extent that of humanity, depend wholly upon the efficiency—the capacities for service—of its people, generally—of its



men, women, and, even of its children?

By what methods are these human elements to be fluxed, or blended into a higher and grander nationality,—the new American nationality—than the world has yet realized? This attainment is the soul of United States destiny. The answer is at hand. The old order is to pass and a new and better order of human living is to come in, in application to all these human elements, as their generations rise, one after another, thus, in turn, falling under the developing, assimilating agencies of a more effective educational curriculum.

There is growing power in the plan of all these elements, as far as practicable, doing business, teaching, preaching and praying in one and the same language—the language of the United States, so that all may partake of each other's personal and ideal distinctions, in social activities, in a grand, up-building exchange of virtues and talents; so that,

by all joining in a fraternity blend of the same national aspirations of patriotism and loyalty, for country, flag, constitution and institution, our precious destiny may be realized; and so that the stronger mind and hand may be extended in helpful thought and action to the weaker and less developed.

The war! The European war! The awful world conflict! After it, what? In a wonderful sense has not all this shedding of human blood, this slaughter of human lives, been poured out and precipitated in an effort to teach America, and thus to awaken America, to prepare for the new duties, and to meet the new requirements and responsibilities, which the terrible conflict is laying conspicuously at our doors?

No serious venture is made by the declaration that this more than half-world conflict will extend into a whole-world war, unless America promptly heeds and appropriates, in active ap-

plication, the lessons the first is forcibly teaching us. Our governments, federal and state, and all our people should be awakened to realize that this nation is confronted with a task far more important than international diplomacy, or international war. This is the work of establishing within our own borders, a more equitable and harmonious industrial economy, so as to prepare a way—a highway—before the people for the acquirement of a higher standard of industrial, economic, political, intellectual and ethical citizenship.

Without this we will utterly fail to achieve the new and higher American nationality with which destiny is ready and willing to crown our endeavors. We should find out that industry, normally performed, is educational, and that it is the one and only basic principle of educational growth and development. We are not much longer to be educated for industry, but by industry.

Efficiency for productive—materially productive—industry is not the goal of education, but education, with human growth and development is the great objective of industry and endeavor. This is the highway to civil preparedness—to good citizenship—the route we must take to reach the needed transformation of our economy.

## CHAPTER VII.

### NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP.

**L**ET us consider nationality and citizenship from the viewpoint of political economy. It is not wise to ignore even the politics of these important subjects. Often we may best realize the value of our citizenship, as to its phases of loyalty, patriotism and capacities for service, by its being put to the test. Our national government, in its efforts to enforce a prudent neutrality from the start of, and during the terrible more than half-world conflict, soon discovered a deficiency in the loyalty of several elements of the population. The number

of people who carried in their hearts a dual allegiance was found to be quite large.

It naturally rises for consideration as to what extent the guardianship—the government of the nation—has fulfilled its obligations to the destiny of this country in the great concern, or interest of even political citizenship. And this enquiry appeals not only to the federal government, but to the state governments as well, for while naturalization laws are the concern of the congress, educational interests, without the proper application of which, naturalization legislation must be of comparatively little advantage, are the charge of the states. It is the Rev. J. E. Hand, in “Good Citizenship,” who said: “A worthy citizenship must have its basis on a Christian and ethical foundation, and that all classes of men should apply their religious motives to the purposes of citizenship.”



It must not be forgotten that this question naturally comes up under two great considerations, namely, that of the acquirement of capacities for service, and that of the application of these qualifications in the performance of duties and the discharge of responsibilities, in useful vocations. In the all important matter of the application of efficient citizenship qualifications, we at once face the whole problem of the duties now pressing for attention and action upon the people of this country. These duties, many of them long neglected, call for immediate performance, first, on the part of the government; but the government as such, is comparatively powerless to carry out what really is required, until a more enlightened sentiment in support of a somewhat decisive change in national and state policies is created.

The political history of our nation, covering the last one hundred and thirty years, demonstrates the fact that the

people of this country, at no period, have risen to a very complete understanding of the requirements of American citizenship. Indeed, if one will even hurriedly run over the debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, as all seeking to be informed on this question should do, it will be seen that the few traces of budding new nationality which the records afford are crude in the extreme. In short these betray a large want of knowledge of the natural destiny of the dawning new nation, which these otherwise able patriotic statesmen, composing that historic body, were charged with forging foundations for. It scarcely could have been otherwise, since in no reasonable conclusion can we attribute to those grand fathers of our institutions, an adequate foresight of the mental, moral, physical, political, social and material developments that have been realized in the brief period named.

Possibly we are over prone to yield to a sentiment that excessively estimates the wisdom and sagacity of the founders of our distinctive institutions of civilization, industry and progress. They were loyal to duty in the largest and highest possible measure, but of course, only within the limitations of their scientific and intuitive knowledge. Their ever to be remembered and emulated zeal, in affirmations of freedom from foreign yokes of tyranny and oppression, found wide and effective expression, in terms of the spirit of liberty and union, for which the flag of this country then stood, and will for ages stand, to signalize a new departure in human civilization—a new era in human achievements. These patriots did not, of course, enjoy the lofty point of view which permits American statesmen of our day, to behold, in a single, panoramic vision, the achievements of mankind, not only stretching down the centuries behind us, but pro-

jecting vision into the future, the latter aspect made plain by the amazing progress of the nineteenth century, and that of the greater part of the first quarter of the twentieth.

This fact is emphasized by the now rising demand for a revision of a considerable part of their potential labors, and for supplementary provision to meet new requirements of national progress. It no doubt is best for the world and mankind that the great work that these pioneer statesmen—the ever to be honored fathers of our constitution—accomplished, in a state of partial incompleteness, as to some of its features which characterize it, so that twentieth century experience, wisdom and sagacity, the more readily may be employed to extend the application of the great scheme. In order that readers, who have not already done so, may the more effectively prepare themselves to deal with the new political and economic

problems that are now rising, it is here recommended that all whose attention may be given to these pages will avail themselves of the public libraries to compass a short course of reading and study of the debates, in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, especially volumes bearing on the issues of citizenship and naturalization; also the Acts concerning naturalization, of 1790, 1795, 1798, 1802, 1813, 1816 and 1824; of the "Expatriation Controversy"; of the "Native Americanism," and the "Aggressive Native Americanism," and the "Know-Nothing" agitations. These data are elaborated in several volumes, among them, a small book by Frank George Franklin, entitled, "The Legislative History of Naturalization in the United States." It is probable that, among other things, those who now engage in research concerning the political side of citizenship qualifications should as early as possible refresh their mem-

ories, by a reading and study of the political history of naturalization, for even a digest of which there is not available space in this effort.

Two important considerations are involved in the problem of the betterment of United States Citizenship, politically. One is in the making of efficient citizens out of foreign born people, the other, and possibly the most important, in view of recently disclosed conditions, consists in transforming all the elements of our present population to the desired standard. On account of the neglects and failures of the past, governmental and otherwise, this task, that is in every sense mutual, is not without its difficulties. It is in some measure, blighting to one's sense of loyalty and patriotism towards the flag, constitution, government and institutions of this country, that the pros and cons of the foreign nations at war with each other are permitted to overshadow the cause of the United States,



in the hearts and minds of thousands of its legal citizens. We regret this to be sure. It is a characteristic of early twentieth century conditions, which, under the healing influences of right educational training, will soon pass.

No truly loyal citizen of the United States, no matter where he may have been born, can contemplate, without a keen sense of wounded national pride, the extensive, daring, espionage system that has been in active operation in this country, on behalf of foreign powers, even for years before the awful war began, and, of course, with greater zeal since the conflict started. The humiliating part of this program is felt in the fact that it enlisted the services of, at least, legal citizens of this nation. It became evident to our government that this daring spy system had reached a condition and magnitude, such as might easily precipitate a reign of terror in this country, should we become involved

in a conflict with certain European powers. This is a phase of deficient citizenship that calls for a cure. It is quite possible that better naturalization laws might have mitigated this evil.

However, the whole problem of naturalization may be regarded as of secondary importance. The issue here resolves itself to the fact that a democracy cannot create citizenship wholly by law; nor can the application of law alone secure the loyal conduct of any citizenry. There is manifest need of a revision of our naturalization laws, first for the purpose of moulding them to conform to educational requirements, and, second, with a view to withholding an important measure of civil and political rights from foreign born applicants, who will not, or for certain reasons, cannot qualify, mentally, morally, physically, intellectually or politically, for the high privileges and responsibilities, naturally inherent in normal United States citizen-

ship. The moral and political phases here referred to include the important element of loyalty.

The candidate from the start should be given to understand that a citizen of the United States, whether foreign or native born, cannot exercise the right to serve a foreign nation against its foes, while such enemy powers are at peace with this country. Not only this, but such applicant should be refused final papers, unless able to completely satisfy the authorities of the United States that he or she has heartily and completely espoused the cause of this nation, to the extent of having honestly and completely renounced any phase of allegiance to a foreign power that might lead to such a breach of loyalty. The federal government, the state governments co-operating, should put a final and complete ending to foreign espionage in this country; and not only this, by the severest penalties, but designate as trea-

sonable, any act of a citizen detrimental to a power, with which the nation of his or her birth may be at war, and with which the United States is in relations of amity.

But the place or nation of birth should not prevail in the work of sifting materials for citizenship in this country. On the other hand acquired qualifications should govern. All as far as possible, who are naturalized by our laws, and by residence, vocation and training in America, should be able to successfully pass an examination, attesting to intellectual and moral qualifications, and be found, after due investigation, to be politically in such a state of mind and heart as to be able to completely throw off all traces of political allegiance to the foreign country of his or her birth. The period of probation probably should be lengthened, greatly, for some—for many—while for others there would be no demand for this. This period, as to

its length, should be made to depend upon the work necessary to be done by the candidate, and it should be long or short, within reasonable limitations, according to the progress made in qualifying for citizenship duties. The results of this progress should depend upon the determinations of the examinations and investigations of the conduct of the candidate, during the period of probation. In cases where the conduct of applicants during probation is objectionable, or wherein it presages disloyalty to this government, all rights rising from first papers should be cancelled.

The probationary period in which political citizenship is in its first stages of the making should be weighed and measured by what the candidate says and teaches, as well as by the moral and political aspect of his or her other conduct. It will be remembered, however, that our best citizens recruited, so to speak, from foreign nations are not

those who flee from governments which they hate, bringing with them the seeds of revolution and anarchy, but rather those who leave behind governments and institutions which they love. They make all the better citizens by bringing this love of native land with them; and here in this country of freedom, they are ungrudgingly given complete liberty for expressions of this love. It is by this liberty and this practice that this nation is being enabled to work out its wonderful destiny. The trained revolutionist,—trained because of the tyranny and monarchical oppression suffered in his native land, even by his fathers, or because he is a revolutionist by blood and leanage—is not desirable material for American citizenship. Often it will require a waiting for the second or third generation of this type of immigrant, before an acceptable standard of manhood is realized. The professional revolutionist is to be avoided.



Christianity has impressed its imprint upon civilization and good citizenship, to the extent that in the most advanced nations, the people commonly make use of the term, Christian civilization. It has been well said that the standing motto of good citizenship, in our age, is the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of all Mankind." In the declaration of this principle of faith, the Christian element finds expression. This brotherhood includes all nationalities and all religions as well as the heathen, and should be the recognized basic principle of American nationality,—of the new and better civilization which this nation is appointed to establish and promote. Therefore, the writer ventures to say that the sacred oath or affirmation of United States citizenship, should include this principle,—and this, of course,

should apply to all whether native or foreign born. This is even of more importance than the declaration of renouncement of allegiance to a foreign power.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### FACING NEW CONDITIONS.

**T**HE almost universal conflict has brought and is still bringing to the United States, a new set of conditions, covering almost every human interest. Among these our disturbed relations with Mexico is just now uppermost in American thought. It is safe to say that, with or without intervention, the attitude of the Mexicans is such, and conditions in that revolution ridden country, of a character, to provide this country with military and diplomatic duties for a long time to come. Recent developments in Mexico indicate a long struggle,

with slight, or pronounced phases threatening enlarged international complications.

The spirit of war and conflict appears to be spreading to the whole race, so that the wisest of our thinkers are compelled to stand aghast before the terrible on sweep. This spirit may take possession of the natural elements and administer to many portions of mankind, a reign of devastating and desolating fury. There is a mutual dependence between these elements and mankind, which our sciences and philosophies have not yet solved. The problem is forcing the great and the humble to think seriously. This thinking finds but little expression. Those enjoying a clear intuitional vision, and who might be able to give us a more or less intelligent forecast, are impelled into silence by their fears. It is not the hour for predicting evil. There never was a time appointed for this purpose. It is a dangerous,

a hurtful, proceeding at any time. It is far better to predict the approach of a happier and more peaceful period, and to mentally behold its dawn as close at hand, when phases in the human sky can be found on which to hang such hopes, and when these cannot be discerned, it is in wisdom to remain silent. This is precisely what our people, who possess broad, strong visions of the signs of our time, are doing.

Beyond human wars, and conflicts of the natural elements, there may be forbodings of approaching pestilences, such as "walk in the darkness," or of "destruccations that waste at noonday," or of psychological darkness, with mental conflicts, that will precipitate a reign of suicides. But all such forbodings are but unreal manifestations of disordered mental states. They should be dissolved from imagination as ghosts and phantoms. This is a period for the affirmation of approaching deliverance, and

for heroic faith in the near approach of peace, harmony and abounding prosperity. It is a state which will be soonest dissolved by optimistic forecasts. Nevertheless, the voice of real preparedness bids all people to make ready for wonderful changes on the earth.

We know that we are all in a transitional period—a period of conflict, which is clouding the human sky—and that when the storm is passed, the sun of our hopes and aspirations will again flood the realm of human life with a stronger light, giving us green fields, bountiful harvests, abundant prosperity and a higher, happier peace. It is the darker night preceeding a brighter dawn, that the race is in, and when the morning of restoration comes, and it is now coming, we shall gradually realize and enter into a new and better order. It, therefore, is the period for faith, trust



and reliance, in the glories of human destiny.

One easily can see that the great war already has affected economic conditions in this country, from the fact that it has given us high prices and higher wages in several industries, and checked expansion and brought about stagnation in others. But the many problems, and varieties of effects which the conflict of nations is bringing to America, to tax the zeal, sagacity and citizenship capacities of the people of our country, already have passed to the greater problem of how we may best deal with these new conditions. Indeed, it is probable that we need greater preparedness for taking care of new conditions, that will meet the government and people of the United States at the close of the war, than we require to successfully cope with events that may overtake us before that period arrives. It is seen that when the terrible war closes the people of this

nation will find themselves facing a mighty change. Our economic, political and financial relations with Europe, and the greater part of the world, will have risen to a new basis. The Dominion of Canada will naturally find in New York City, rather than in London, the source of much needed capital for reconstruction and resumption of general industry, business and commerce.

London, Paris, Berlin and other European financial centers will find it convenient and necessary, in a wide range of operations, to make use of New York City as a financial clearing house; and this cannot fail to greatly influence and change the trend of international diplomacy. Reconstruction in Europe will call for everything this country can supply, and our commerce will speedily augment to vast proportions. The work of domestic development, at home, will be resumed, in respect of Alaska and the Pacific West, and railway extension will

become imperative. Our industries will be augmented and multiplied, wages will increase, prices will hold, except as to food-stuffs, and the nation, throughout its vast areas, will become a scene of great activity, in manufacturing, production, transportation, agriculture, and all allied industries.

The commerce of the Atlantic will be restored, and a new era will dawn, marking the advent of the supremacy of the world's commerce to the Pacific Ocean. The mighty procession of civilization and human achievements will make ready to cross the Pacific, as a century ago it did to overcome the Atlantic Ocean. This will be the period of making new international treaties, commercial, political and otherwise. Doubtless a measure of whole world government will be provided for. A new commercial treaty will be needed by the United States, Japan and China. All the European powers will be interested in this

greatest of all international undertakings of modern times,—greatest, because it will provide for the regulation of the commerce of the Pacific, and the reconstruction and transformation, politically and economically, of the Asiatic continent. This great undertaking, made necessary by the westward trend of civilization, will loom in interest to the attention of the whole civilized world. It is the coming greatest international problem of the ages. Upon its wise solution the prosperity, peace and happiness of the inhabitants of the two hemispheres will depend. It will be the last great international achievement of the present era, except that of the confederation of all nations, at its close.

Europe will be taxed with the work of agreeing upon the warp and woof of international treaties. The success of this enterprise will determine the duration of the peace that will follow the war. In all these treaties the United States

will be directly interested, because this nation will assume, naturally, economic, commercial and diplomatic leadership.

The important part which this nation will take in rebuilding the countries of Europe, while it will be almost exclusively economic and financial, may prove somewhat troublesome, owing to changes that will be required in our immigration and naturalization laws and tariff policies. These already are momentuous interests, and should at once receive patient and skilful attention, on the part of our government and people. It may be concluded in wisdom that our population having already exceeded the hundred million mark, affords an adequately strong datum, when natural increase is considered, for a more enlightened regulation of immigration, so that progress in assimilation may not become congested by an overflow of new elements. In these vital concerns, wisdom and patriotism should be consulted in order to



best serve the cause of mankind, as well as that of the people of the United States. This country belongs, by natural right, to the race as a whole, but, as already stated, this doctrine naturally contemplates a strong, loyal guardianship.

These observations, covering only a small part of the ground under consideration, strongly indicate the great responsibilities that will overtake us at the close of the war; and to a small extent, explain to readers the importance of our being prepared to discharge them. The growing importance of our manufacturing and agricultural industries, as well as those of transportation and commerce, dependent upon them, to the augmentation of which the European war has given a strong impetus, is seen in the fact that while formerly this nation ranked third in the exportation of general products, being exceeded by both Great Britain and Germany, it now



ranks first. Manufacturers in this country have doubled since 1900, according to an analysis of the 1915 census return. These figures show that the total product for 1914—the year covered by the 1915 census—aggregates \$24,000,000,000, as compared with \$12,000,000,000 in 1912. The figures show that the manufactures of the United States now are double those of any other country in the world.

This enormous growth of our industries, wrought in such a short period, could not have been accomplished without many inequities creeping into the industrial system. This wild speed of progress, however, has gone forward with the realization of many improvements in these respects, notwithstanding. Nevertheless this gigantic interest calls for retrospection and introspection, for further improvements in the all important concern of distribution. As our exports increase, in spite of the increase

in production, the cost of living in this country appears to increase also, without the needed enlargement of incomes to correspond. Many readjustments are required for the realization of better harmony on these important lines.

The hour has struck, calling for a specific movement in this country for a general readjustment of our industrial systems. It may be that a mixed commission, representative of the federal, each of the state governments, each of the great industrial interests, commercial bodies, industrial welfare organizations, the women's clubs, and so on, should be created, as early this or next year as practicable, to set at the national capital with committees thereof holding sessions at the state capitals, at convenient times, the whole body continuing its labors for several months, with the object of investigating our industrial and general economic status, and of formulating a new code, educational, eth-

ical, industrial, social and financial, and of finding ways and means of putting the same into forms of law and usage.

Beyond all doubt, some such welfare plan as this should receive the co-operation of a large and wisely selected, and fully authorized educational commission also representative of the federal, state governments, educational organizations, industrial and commercial bodies, teachers and school people, colleges and universities, and possibly religious bodies, and this should deliberate in a similar method for the purpose of finding out what changes, or readjustments in our educational systems are required to secure a higher standard of citizenship capacities in this nation, generally. And this body should have power to find ways and means of resolving the results of its labors to a new and better system, in practical application and use.

This is said in a full knowledge of the good work which the General Education

Board, the National Educational Association and the Teacher's national conventions are doing. These movements are completely ex-official, without the proper authority or power, and find it impossible to do more than create sentiment, by the dissemination of much needed information. What probably is needed is a definite, legally authorized movement.

One great gain to be harvested by such endeavor is that of enlisting the efforts of the people, quite generally, in welfare work. The plan, if carried out, would awaken the people—men and women—to a realization that they, as plain citizens, have a work to do, as well as the constituted authorities. The citizen, man or woman, should realize that he or she, by natural right, is a “constituted authority” for general service; and this general service extends to all betterment endeavors. Such movements are new and necessary steps in democracy building. Our citizens should

train themselves, in order that we may have a more efficient, more loyal and patriotic system of government, including executive, legislative and judicial departments. It is well known that governments cannot reach a higher plane of efficiency, even from considerations of loyalty and patriotic devotion, than that of the citizenry of the nation. The government cannot rise higher than its source, hence the necessity of awakening the people to a more or less spontaneous endeavor to develop personal citizenship capacities.

The attention of readers is directed, for a few moments, to the work now going forward in the United States in the way of preparation for military operations for adequate defense, or even for war, should such be thrust upon the nation. Vast sums of money will need to be raised, at once, to meet the demands thus arising. Our munitions and textile industries must and will turn



their attention and efforts to domestic requirements, and as already intimated, transportation, general manufacturing, agricultural pursuits, and other industries will be at once augmented. Our citizenry should prepare to handle these new and rapidly growing interests. Our army, daily increasing, as well as our enlarging navy, must be supplied. It is fair to say that, all things considered, the industry and business of this nation will be doubled in volume and demand in a short period. The people should not wait till confusion and deficient organization, with their evil results, overtake the country, before making preparation for handling these new conditions. This form of prosperity is speedily approaching. It is upon us. The people are not prepared to meet its demands. They should lose no time in making the necessary preparation. A thousand and one interests rise to mental vision which demand civil prepared-



ness. There is not space to list even a considerable portion of these in this small volume. About the only task the writer could perform, in this small effort, was to awaken our people into a sense of duty. The call is for action. What will you do? It is a personal as well as a social problem.

## CHAPTER IX.

### HEALTH, WEALTH AND CITIZENSHIP.

**W**E should expand and diversify our ideals of industry. While it is true that the human personality, by nature, is so constituted, as to its physical and mental organism, that, without continuous activity, or conduct-motion, it must as constantly famish for various needed supplies and renewals, it also is to be remembered that there is real work—real productive industry—in healthful play and amusement,—in recreations, outings, travel, the endeavors necessary to entertaining and instructive observation; in reading and platform work; in

teaching and in the appropriation of curricula; in physical training; and even in sport and laughter.

But in all this wide range of activity and endeavor, in order that it may be productive of true values, there must be the *true value purpose* behind it, else it will often be barren of good results. Complete living is conscious living. Conscious life never can be realized except as it flows from right purposes. This is wherein the elements of self-control and self-government find expression. As with the personal, so with social and with national life. Healthful, normal control, or government, is an outflow of the true value purpose, always. This almost self evident truth impels to a consideration of what true values are. True values are eternal values. These constitute the imperishable part of human life. They take their rise in right purposes, in mental activities, normal to wisely controlled thinking, and manifest

themselves in conduct. Conduct thus flowing from a purified mental fountain is an embodiment of art, displaying to observation, the beautiful, the true, the noble and the grand.

It is of these eternal values—these acts of righteousness—moulded from fraternal patterns and for social uses, that the hidden personality of the man and the woman, and even the child, is made. It only is when intuition strongly supplements reason, that one can see that the real human body is composed of the warp and woof of good deeds, spun and woven into triumphs of art; or, that this real body is an embodiment of good “deeds done in the body,” which are immortal. A good deed, a right action, flowing from a noble purpose, is imperishable. Fortunately, evil deeds are unreal, and subject to dissolution at the hands of the afflictions which they impose. Thus the real body of the man, the woman or the child, is an en-

during "book of remembrance." This is included here, to give additional force to what already has been said, to the effect that people do not, as yet, generally know what they are really doing when engaged in work in any of the right callings, professions, or vocations of industry.

It is error to conclude that one must be engaged in a sense, ennobling occupation, in order to make real progress in personality building. The man at the helm, who is guiding his ship and its passengers through a blinding storm, and over surging waves, in the darkness, with only an oil light to reveal the face of the faithful compass; the woman perspiring over the steaming wash tub, or straining back and limb at the ironing board, or in scrubbing the kitchen floor, may be as effectively building the precious personality, as is the preacher at the sacred desk, the physician at the sick bed-side, or the person, who with loving

hands, is soothing the fever-burnt brow of the sick and suffering. Who can tell? Who knows what he or she is really doing when in discharge of the necessary duties of human life? It is the purpose that shapes the ends of human living, no matter how rough and rugged the service rendered may be.

Upon this ground it is well said that the humblest service is ennobling, honorable. In a sense of essential variety, it may be seen that work is noble, grand, productive, in the measure that it is purposively performed for the happiness of mankind. When one is deprived of an opportunity to perform service on lines of desire, or selfish ambition, it may be considered as quite certain that he or she should engage, without delay, in work most available or nearest to this person, no matter how humble it may be, if essential. Why? Because this particular line of service may be the



very kind of industry needed for the time.

If the rule of our sense classifications of service, as to their respectability or character is to prevail, then we may be sure that classes, as we now have them, will continue, with their discords, jealousies and conflicts, but when loyalty and patriotic devotion to service for the happiness of mankind become the ruling incentives of citizenship, many of the problems that now confront the race, refusing to be solved, will be dissolved. Truth is wonderful in nothing more pleasant to human realization than the fact that when one becomes reconciled in bravely attacking a sense disagreeable service, the necessity for performing it generally vanishes. All these vexatious tasks come to test our loyalty to the cause of mankind, which cause, of course, embraces all our personal interests.

Then, there are the important interests

of physical, mental, moral and ethical health, and the acquirement of temporal, intellectual and spiritual wealth. It is the duty of every human to strive to become healthy and wealthy, in the broadest sense of these terms. Efficient citizenship is not in demonstration without the continuous rising of these effects. Substantial cash prizes have been offered in this country for the best essay on the origin of disease. These should have been given for the most useful researches on the origin and maintenance of health. Mental health is secured by a proper control of thought, or thinking, and physical health is realized by expressing such thought or thinking in normal actions or conduct. The first is the only guarantee of the last, and the right purpose is the source of the first. When thought is uncontrolled, and consequently filled with unreal and afflicting false, mental imagery, actions are sure to flow in evil. In this mental and physical proc-

ess, sickness and disease, discord and conflict are certain to rise in afflicting forces. Again, even when right thinking prevails, prior indulgences may have left in the human system a proneness to indolence and stagnation, and as a result, in idleness—or the absence of physical industry—mental products fail of physicalization, and congestion follows. This is a menace to health, and disease of the body follows, with final old age decrepitude, and material death.

Therefore, one must look carefully to the work of keeping normal incentives to physical industry and action in a vigorous state. Incentives should be strong enough to impel one to lively action. This is a source of health which cannot safely be overlooked.

Many people in our world maintain an attitude adverse to the husbanding of temporal wealth, or declare themselves opposed to this practice. These persons, who are legion, belong to the realm of

industrial failures. They are living in citizenship deficiency. They have not accomplished complete citizenship preparedness. They behold the human state in a viewpoint that is clouded with mental disease. They are slothful, lacking in true incentives, and in the persistent application of essential capacities for service. Indeed, they often lack these requirements for useful citizenship.

It is the privilege and duty of every human to accumulate, honestly, of course, a full store of temporal bounties and uses. Even wild animals do this. It is only the indolent, half qualified human who develops failure in this essential performance of service to self. When one thus demonstrates his shortage of capacities to provide for self, in the ordinary course of life, he cannot be said to be very well prepared to render valuable service to society. One who is not successful in his personal interests cannot be depended upon for valuable con-

tributions to society. Social service is essential. Without this human life, from a personal point of view, is deficient. Man is not enjoined to love his neighbor *more* than self. He will reach a high standard of citizenship, when, in his thought and conduct, he loves his neighbor *as* himself. In a great deficiency of good citizenship qualifications he will not love, but rather hate himself. Self respect is an essential foundation of civil preparedness.

But as already shown on these pages, temporal wealth, while essential, is not the highest form of human riches. Complete or efficient citizenship is not reached without the attainment of possessions in intellectual, moral, mental and physical riches. The realization of temporal bounties and uses, in abundance, will become attainable by all when human betterment is further advanced, but these imperishable bounties are within reach in our present state, and it is a

postulate to declare that one who devotes his or her endeavors, on right lines of industry, to secure these, will pleasantly discover “all things needful” flooding the highway of his progress.



## CHAPTER X.

### THE COMING NEW HOME.

UNQUESTIONABLY the most important interest connected with the educational and training work necessary for future efficient citizenship is discovered when the needs of the home are considered. It is not going too far to say that a majority of the homes of this and every other country, need immediate reconstruction on an educational basis. This is said with reference to the duties of parents towards their children. The educational training of infants and young children, now beginning to engage the attention of the more enlightened, hap-

pily is spreading to new mothers and fathers, and home building promises a wonderful expansion of interests.

To impart to the infant a proper and potential bent of its budding mental and physical capacities is now seen to be a work, not only of the greatest importance, but of such foundational significance, that parenthood finds itself coming into the possession of possibilities not dreamed of a generation back. Those who have blessed themselves with the effects of investigation and experimental research on these lines, behold a new and vastly enlarged future for the achievements of mankind. The responsive intelligence of the human infant is a discovery of the twentieth century. Who, even half a century ago, entertained the idea that the intellectual and mental training of infancy constitutes even a more productive field of educational work than that of childhood? Surely one cannot authoritatively place any lim-

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itations whatever upon the possibilities of mankind.

It now is realized that the cradle places before parents a charge with responsibilities that call for something more than patient watching and waiting, something higher and of vastly greater potent than washing little garments and bathing little bodies. This charge turns out to be amenable to a wide range of educational training, which, when properly applied, is productive of the most surprising effects—a fruitage that soon will come to be esteemed as constituting an indispensable foundation to childhood and maturity.

There is space here only to call attention to the assuring past that a strong movement, in faithful and efficient hands, is rising in this country, which promises to achieve wonderful results in training parents to train their infants and very young children, by a curriculum adopted for this purpose. From what has been

said on earlier pages of this volume readers engaged in this grand movement will realize that they may profitably add to the phases of this good work, efforts to assist even young children in the mental industry of forming a right purpose.

In this age education in the home must include the educational training of parents, on a somewhat comprehensive scale. The attention of women's welfare societies is respectfully directed to the need of encouragement and support to this new phase of betterment work. This is done in the knowledge that some of them already have achieved substantial progress in this essential department of civil preparedness.

## CHAPTER XI.

### ELIMINATION OF HURTFUL INDUSTRIES.

**I**T IS well that the elimination of hurtful industries from our present defective economy can be accomplished only in the measure of the ethical development of society. The problem, however, presses for solution, and the task which it imposes ultimately must be met. This work, however, gives rise to many perplexing issues. We must avoid friction and conflict. Not any progress is made when advancement is sought by needless and unjustifiable assaults upon what appear to be the rights of industry and business.

These industries, which are many, have greatly increased governmental machinery for their regulation, thereby augmenting the cost of enforcing otherwise needless laws, and thus multiplying the burdens of tax payers. The industry or business enterprises incident to vice, the liquor traffic, the manufacture of nostrums, the tobacco trade, the production of many, many forms and brands of prepared foodstuffs, and other injurious commodities, has grown into vast volumes, employing millions of men and women, great capital, many buildings and much real estate. The rapid increase of so-called drug stores, with their illuminated signs, is a portentous phase of our time. Tobacco trade-shops are considerably more numerous than grocery marts in the great cities. The latter are generally well filled with many prepared foods, which find endorsement from physicians, but while they please the fancy, and apparently satisfy the



hunger for fads, many of them present a supply of edibles at least partly depleted of the nourishing elements natural to simpler foods which retain them. We are pampering our stomachs with man created foods, and our physical systems with alleged medicines, both of which create false appetites, and produce mental and bodily disorders.

Chemistry and analysis, sometimes clothed with governmental authority, attest to the purity of these, in spite of the contradictory experiences of society. The whole sweep of these health menacing supplies calls for investigation, but the vast multitude of problems which demand a higher and more efficient standard of citizenship on the part of the people, enlarges the work-field for welfare endeavor to vast boundaries. The task of human betterment is a large one. Only such preparedness for right living, and, therefore, a better and more harmonious human economy, as will meet the natural

demands of the ages as they come and go, will deliver the human race from its existing thralldom.

These altogether too brief observations of present conditions, which enlarge and diversify the task now challenging human endeavor, should inspire the thought and physical industry of our citizenship to a work to attain capacities equal to its successful performance.

## CHAPTER XII.

### HIGHER LESSONS OF THE WAR.

**L**ET me here call attention to the fact that in passing from the introductory to the second volume of this work, as we soon will do, we shall enter upon a method of specific lessons, by a somewhat homological classification of subjects, so that there will not be an opportunity to deal with general issues, except as they will find direct application to the more narrowly defined problems in hand. It, therefore, is thought to be expedient to devote what space remains between these two covers to higher and broader interests.

Wonderful, indeed, are many of the methods by which humans are being schooled. The whole world of action is a schoolroom, and kernels of instruction, as well as little impulses of intelligence are continuously falling like rain drops and snow flakes, into the realm of human mentality, to be absorbed by it. Bend the mental touch in whatever direction you please, and it will contact a force for good or evil training. This is as true of human wars as of sunshine and showers; of conflicts and calamities, as of discoveries and other achievements. All and everything in this world of process and progress are in the status of items of educational curricula.

War is justified only when the interests of humanity as a whole demand it. It is for students of current history to determine whether or not the great European war, which has spread to many parts of the earth beyond the continent of Europe, was undertaken, or precipi-

tated in the cause of humanity. What do the many years' preparation for this war, on the part of most of the nations that engaged in it, indicate, by way of a solution of this problem? A negative conclusion follows as naturally as night follows the day. Many of the more terrible aspects of the conflict conclusively support this view of the situation.

But the selfishness of a nation is assembled, bit by bit, or item by item, from the selfish thinking and conduct of the individuals composing it. It is massed into national force over the partial defeat of a more or less deficient educational system.

In a study of these great lessons of the war, it plainly is seen that mere mental and physical developments are not a sufficient safeguard against undue selfishness. Scientific attainments, from the standpoint of what is called modern science have not, as a rule, produced much growth of the fraternal spirit. It

does not, of course, follow that the most scientific nation of the earth is the one to most zealously advocate the brotherhood of nations. The nations of Europe that have been foremost in science have rivaled each other in atrocious military crimes in the great war. Each great power, to the extent that it was able to do so, opened the floodgates of its science in mechanics and chemistry, for the destruction of human lives and the desolation of enemy countries, in the selfish pursuit of an extension of national power. Many of the practices resorted to in this awful war properly belong to a barbarous age, except that military crimes have been committed by the use of modern and scientific instrumentalities. National expansion at the cost of the downfall of weak nations has been shown to be the motive of more than one national power. Such incentives cannot justify war in the conscience of this age, nor yet serve the interests of mankind.



But, possibly, the greatest lesson of the war is one of a psychological nature. The people, great and small, of the various civilized nations, for more than a century, have been thinking and expressing thought in actions, in the error of selfishness. The greater part of the volume of this industrial life, although in hurtful practices has been legalized, in a statutory sense, but much of it has run along in flood producing currents of evil, in defiance of the laws of nature and those of mankind. These evil waters of human life have been controlled, until they could no longer be restrained. They, at last, overflowed. In mad fury these evil forces have entered upon a conflict of self-destruction. It is the same in human as in the natural or physical elements. Storms generate in both, and rage until their forces are exhausted; and these two currents of error often work together.

It is as if the overflow of evil human actions, expressed by abnormal mental states, find storage in a great social subconsciousness, and there correlate and generate, until they break in devastation and desolation, to clear the human firmament of its darkness. By these conflicts the "false values" are shaken or dissolved from civilization, leaving a way open for reconstruction on a higher plane. In the long run, humanity loses nothing and gains much by these outbursts. This is said from the point of view of an imperfect or deficient civilization; and this will go on, with its transitional breaks, or periods of transformation, until humans learn and apply the lessons that such conflicts come to teach.

After all, one does not have to look far to discover the lessons for mankind which the world conflict is teaching us. The difficulty is not in this research, but rather in attempts to break down un-

righteous, human selfishness, so that these lessons may be appropriated and applied in the psychology of human thought and action. Wrong thinking is fostered under the mental darkness of abnormal selfishness. Wrong actions or conduct are the destined expressions of this mental disease. This unfortunate, psychological state will prevail, until the educational systems of mental and physical training are changed to conform to a natural method—until educational curricula are so readjusted and focused as to correct the mental processes of childhood and maturity. This accomplished, human mental states will express themselves in normal economy.

This is the highway to permanent prosperity and peace for mankind. The work is yet in its crude beginnings. The greater part of it remains to be accomplished. Today this greater part of the human task challenges human endeavor. People should not allow themselves to be de-

ceived. There will be no lasting, bountiful peace in our world, for all, until it is attained through an enlightened application of these essential processes. Hence, the need of a nation-wide awakening, so far as this country is concerned, in a movement for complete citizenship preparedness, not only at the hands of public education for the youth, but by means of social welfare organizations, that will deal with economic and political issues, in class assembly work and on forums, among adults.

As the third year of the world war enters upon its course, the people of the belligerent nations of Europe who have escaped military service, consisting, for the greater part, of young children, the advanced youth and the elderly find themselves in a sad condition. Of this situation residents of the United States possess but slight knowledge. The history of mankind, all things considered, does not present its equal. A vast ma-

jority of the homes in the warring nations are the scene of mourning and desolation, poverty and want. In some sections, notably seaport cities, vice and crime are rampant. Women are operating street cars and other vehicles, loading vessels, and doing men's work generally. More than this, the human crisis which is settling down in a black mantle of anxiety and fear over the greater part of Europe is extending its shadows to the Western Hemisphere. Already the more barbaric elements of Mexico have provided the United States with a foretaste of war, which may be a warning to our people that the awful conflict possibly is to gain a desolating foothold in this country.

It may be said that the rapidly becoming universal conflict already has invaded this nation in a strong psychological aspect, which may be portentous of new phases of the world strife yet to be experienced. It is possible that the clos-

ing months of 1916 may give the nations a brief respite from actual slaughter, but genuine, lasting peace is far distant.

May it not be that the righteous decrees of great moral forces will sooner or later bring the people of this country to task in some form of affliction, in payment of the debt it now may be deemed to owe humanity for the economic crime. partly hidden in current, official statistics, which show that the export of munitions from this country to the fighting nations of the Old World has caused a rise in our export trade, for the month of March, 1916, of more than double the average March exports of the last five year? The total exports for March, 1916, were more than \$410,000,000. It is estimated, unofficially, that more than \$1,500,000 of this amount was for the direct support of war. The whole amount of our increased export trade, on war account, since the conflict began cannot be far short of \$1,500,000,000. It may cost



the United States greatly to exceed this amount for military and naval preparedness, necessary in order to meet the needs of the present situation, and to cover the costs of any measure of war that may eventuate in defense of the honor and peace of this nation. If our neutrality had been extended to include an embargo on the export of munitions, and we could have induced other neutral nations to follow the example, the great war would have exhausted its forces months ago, and an enforced peace would prevail in Europe today. If it were a national economic crime to supply the tools of slaughter to the European nations at war, with no other justification or excuse than the glitter of gold, the people of this country may wisely conclude that they will be called upon to pay a just penalty. This may be one ground for the belief that, in effect, we have invited war to come to America, and for the expectation that this unfor-

fortunate invitation will meet with an afflicting response.

A strongly organized agitation for military and naval preparedness, such as will be equal to the needs of the United States, in the event of an invasion of this country by armed forces, our intervention in Mexico, or an assault upon the peace and security of the nation, from within, inspired or instigated among pro-foreign elements, by agencies from without, is at present, July, 1916, yielding the desired fruitage in both congressional legislation and mobilization. But a majority of the people of the United States, while holding to the view that military preparation, ample to meet all possible exigencies that may rise out of the world's greater war, contend, with equal vigor, that without the accompaniment of civil preparedness—without the development of a more efficient citizenship, and a more harmonious industrial economy, within the nation—this neces-

sarily heavy burden upon the taxpayers of the country will not yield the bounties of peace and prosperity, to anything like the extent that would be realized with this essential aspect of educational work, on civil lines, acting, at least supplementary to it, not only as a guardian force over the peace we now enjoy, but as the means of resolving it to the fruitage of greater bounties.

END OF VOLUME ONE













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